

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING.

Tenth and Bank Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manchester for 12 cents a week. By Mail, \$5.00 a year.

The Sunday Times—Three cents. or copy, \$1.50 a year.

The Weekly Times—One dollar a year by mail. Specimen copies sent free.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Reading notices in reading matter type, 15 cents per line. Nonparel leaded, 12 cents per line.

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company. Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial rooms, No. 595.

THE TIMES COMPANY,

Richmond, Va.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Times is the only paper in the State having a direct leased wire connecting its office with all the most important centers of the world. Its facilities for supplying its readers with all the news cannot be surpassed.

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina fair, decidedly colder.

Mr. John C. Harris and Miss Annabel Palmer were married.—The Council Committee on Water met.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Thomas Baldwin, of Suffolk, was killed yesterday in an explosion.—The Farmers' Institute will be held in Charlottesville, beginning next Tuesday.—The trial of Morris Gunn, charged with the killing of Mr. T. R. Neal, of Pittsylvania, was continued yesterday.

W. B. Rhett, charged with abduction, pleaded not guilty yesterday.—It is reported that Governor Hill will appoint Dr. S. D. Powell, Health Officer for New York.—George Gould again denies the report that his father is ill.—Ben Ali Hagen is dead.—Another lymph cancer is dead.

Freight rates.—The rate for freight on the Norfolk and Western railroad to enter the city of Washington.—There will be no more legislation against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia yesterday decided to strike out the 9th and 10th sections of the Senate bill to authorize the Norfolk and Western railroad to enter the city of Washington.—There will be no more legislation against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of W. A. Hoffer as Senator-elect from Kansas were presented and filed.—Mr. Stanford's Government Land Loan bill was reported back adversely with a recommendation that its consideration be indefinitely postponed.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was then considered and a long debate ensued on the amendment increasing the salary of Minister to Portugal from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The amendment was finally ruled out.—The Hawaiian cable amendment which was adopted Monday came before the Senate yesterday on a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed, but the motion was defeated.—The Diplomatic bill was then passed and the Copyright bill taken up, but the Senate adjourned without taking action on it.—In the House a resolution was reported for impeachment of Alex. Borman, United States District Attorney of the western district of Alabama. The resolution was ordered printed and committed.—Conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.—The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered in the whole and its engrossment and third reading ordered.

NEW YORK.

The indications are that Mr. Smith M. Weed will be president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.—It is generally believed that the steam lifeboat, Francis C. Norton, has been lost at sea.—Mr. Hermann J. Goldsmith is dead.—Mr. George L. Soney says the speculation in pictures is safer than stocks and bonds.

FOREIGN.

It is rumored that the Bohring Sea dispute will be submitted to the King of Italy.—Violent storms are prevailing on the coast of Greece.

GENERAL.

Three of the other injured persons in the wreck near Newton, N. C., have died.—Mrs. Martha Morris, of North Carolina, will celebrate her ninety-fifth birthday to-day.—John Carlisle, living near Weldon, North Carolina, has been arrested, charged with making a criminal assault on his step-daughter.

The title of Admiral of the Navy expired with Admiral Porter, and that of General of the Army with General Sherman. At present the highest officer in the navy is the senior rear admiral.

It looks as if "Jack the Ripper" was a number of persons, possibly a murderous gang. No sooner was one supposed butcher arrested by the police than another murder of the same character as those preceding it is discovered. The arrest of the seaman Sadler may prove a very important one, as, even if he is not the original Ripper, it may lead to clues to the discovery of the fiend or fiends.

The Commercial Union Club, of Toronto, Canada, has issued a stirring appeal in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. This may be very well for Canada, but what the United States wants is not so much free trade with Canada and Brazil as fair trade with all the world. The present campaign going on in Canada is, on account of the position it has assumed, being watched with much interest in this country.

The terms of the law by which the Railroad Commission of North Carolina is to be created are sufficiently "draconic" to use an expression of Senator Quay, to satisfy the most extreme members of the Farmers' Alliance in that Commonwealth. It not only regulates freight and passenger rates, but it assumes general charge of the railroads—for instance, builds new bridges, moves depots, lays new tracks, sees that the proper connections are made, and allows none but the employees of the roads, lunatics, convicts, and ex-Confederate soldiers to use free passes.

The New York Herald thinks that the youngsters of the future will make the welkin ring singing—

"Sing it as we used to sing it fifty thousand years ago."

If the "youngsters of the future" have anything like the manhood they ought to have to make them the pride of the American Republic they will be ashamed to perpetuate in song that it took 50,000 men to enable Sherman to safely make the march to the sea when he was opposed by only straggling troops and some few women and children.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Isaac Hutzler and Myra Rose; C. Leo Moore and Eva T. Davis.

QUAY'S VINDICATION.

Senator Quay has spoken at last and spoken at length. For a long time, while he was in active political life and was the trusted tool of the Republican party, he maintained the most obstinate silence regarding the serious charges of embezzlement and general corrupt practices which had been made, and, time and again, reiterated against him by none more strenuously than members of his own party. Now that, if report be true, he has determined to resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and retire from active participation in campaign manipulation, he feels that he can speak, and at least, go through the form of making an explanation of the offenses of which he has been accused.

No one can read Mr. Quay's reply to these charges and dispassionately say that he has satisfactorily explained them away. He is content with repeating them in detail and simply denying their truth. In taking this course he admits, in every instance, that there was some plausibility in each specific charge, but asserts that beyond mere plausibility they are all substantially unfounded and groundless, and false in toto. So far, then, he has really accomplished nothing. His friends will probably believe what he says and think that he has been basely calumniated. His enemies, however, will still believe him guilty, while those who are only indifferent lookers on, will feel that something more is wanted; that if there was probable cause to believe Mr. Quay guilty before, that probable cause has certainly not been removed by his simple denial, and that if he is not actually guilty he has certainly been very unfortunate. It is the common practice of criminals to deny their crimes, but no mere denial by the offender himself has ever yet been considered, either in law or equity, sufficient to exonerate the accused.

Therefore, before Mr. Quay can thoroughly purge himself of the odium attached to his character and name, on account of these charges, he must bring to bear on them more positive and irrefragable proofs of innocence. Should Mr. Quay be able to do this in future, however, there is still one charge of which he has been accused to which he has virtually pleaded guilty, and that is of having engaged in bribery and corruption in the last Presidential election. It is a matter of history that but for the power of Quay's bowdler, furnished him by his fellow Republican managers, and collected by them and himself as a corruption fund, Mr. Harrison would never have been President of the United States in opposition to the expressed will of the majority of the American people. It was only by the open and shameless purchase of votes by Quay in Kings county, N. Y., and in the State of Indiana, which changed the result, and fastened on the county an administration notable only for its ineptitude and namby-pambyism, and a Congress which has frittered away a year of time in the passage of an odious and oppressive tariff law, and in futile efforts to enact a partisan and revolutionary force bill to the neglect of the material interests of the Government. To this charge Quay, along with confession of guilt, will, no doubt, plead justification and political emergency, but that will not lessen the enormity of his crime or undo the mischief which has been wrought.

Mr. Quay's political and personal friends may condone his offense, but he can rest assured it will not be forgotten by the voters of the United States at large.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.

There seems to be now a very fair prospect that the question of female suffrage will be carried into the fullest practical operation in the State of Kansas. For a number of years a law has stood upon the statute books of that Commonwealth allowing women the right to take part in all municipal elections, upon equal terms with men. In other words, they can vote and be voted for as candidates for positions in the administration of the affairs of municipal corporations.

There is at least one town of importance in Kansas which has in the past enjoyed the privilege of being governed by a female Mayor and a board or council of ladies. We have no testimony as to how far those ladies were prevented from looking after their domestic duties by the new duties imposed upon them as municipal legislators. So far as any authentic information has been received to the contrary, they filled the public positions to which they were called by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens with an ability and conscientiousness that was quite satisfactory to the majority of the voters.

At the last municipal elections in Kansas there was a notable disposition on the part of female voters to avoid the polls. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the privilege of suffrage had for them lost its novelty. The result was that they were not inclined to use it, although the issues involved in the elections were as important as they had been in the elections preceding, in which they had shown so active an interest.

In spite of this growing indisposition on the part of women in Kansas to take part in the contests of the ballot, public sentiment in that State has favored an enlargement of the electoral field for women, and there is now a proposition under advisement to admit them to the enjoyment of the right to vote in all elections. As Kansas is a comparatively old community, with fixed traditions of social order, the experiment of full female suffrage, if really, as now seems most probable, inaugurated in that State, will certainly attract very general attention in every part of the Union, and not improbably will exercise a marked influence upon the future of the question of universal female suffrage in this country.

It is true that the experiment of such suffrage is now being tried in some of the extreme northwestern States recently admitted to the Union, but the success or failure of such an experiment in any one of these States, with their heterogeneous populations, is not likely to have as far-reaching effect as its failure or success in a long-established society resembling that to be found in a State like Kansas, in which the control of affairs has, from the beginning of its history, rested in the hands of male voters.

It speaks well for the liberality of Kansas voters that in spite of the absence of a sentiment in the older States of the Union to support them in their proposed innovation, they are, nevertheless, fully prepared to test the character of unrestricted female suffrage by the practical method of granting it actual legitimacy. Having been once granted, however, it is difficult to see how the privilege, in case it proves a failure in practice, can be snubbed, quietly withdrawn.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is struggling with a \$6,000,000 deficit, and it is the mission of the present Democratic administration to get the people of that State out of the quagmire of corruption into which they had been thrown by the twenty-five years of Republican rule. It is a difficult undertaking, but Governor Pattison evidently thinks he can carry it out successfully. Pennsylvania ought to have had enough of Radicalism to last her for at least a hundred years.

THE GRAVE OF SHERMAN.

While very high funeral honors, as was proper and becoming in the light of his great services in the cause of the Union, have been paid to the memory of General Sherman, it is very notable how much less attention these honors have attracted in the public eye than they would have done some years since when the passions which survived the war still continued to exercise a dominating influence over the minds of the great majority of Northern people.

These funeral honors, conspicuous as they have been, have not been on a scale as great as would have been observed if the dead general had passed away even five years ago. In few of the eulogiums on his character and the achievements of his life there has been any marked expression of an offensive sectional feeling. On the contrary, it has been palpable that the leading idea has been that General Sherman belonged to an historic period that was closed; that he was an illustrious figure which had been projected by time into an age that had little in common with the times in which he played so prominent a part.

His death, it is recognized, leaves no gap in the affairs of the present day. Its chief significance lies in the fact that it emphasizes the number of years which have elapsed since the work which he was destined to perform was finished.

He is dead, but he has not passed more completely out of existence than the epoch which was reflected in his distinguished career. There is now no room on American soil for these sectional animosities which so long gave an antagonistic bent to the relations of the Northern and Southern people. These relations are now adjusted upon the lines of new interests, which have been rapidly uniting in the hands of common sympathies the populations of the different parts of the Republic.

When a distinguished warrior like Sherman falls, the bitter memories which would formerly have inflamed the minds of those who, actually or in the spirit, looked down into his open grave, no longer rise up to keep alive the feelings which the good of all the sections require should be repressed and forgotten.

The memories which that open grave brings back are full of the glory of a great conflict which reflected eternal honor upon the American soldier, but they do not cast any dark shadow over the future of the Republic. Such memories strengthen rather than weaken popular confidence in the destinies of our common country, for they are now devoid of antagonism and hatred, and are suggestive only of mutual kindness and good will.

EYES AND INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.

The electric light for popular use has entered upon its second decade, and the advance which has been made in this mode of illumination during the past ten years will prove a subject of interesting investigation at the meeting of the National Electric Light Association to be held in Providence, Rhode Island, this week.

One phase of the question which will be of special interest on account of its individual application is the effect the incandescent light has upon the eyes. An eminent oculist of London and recently to a correspondent of a medical journal that his rooms were filled daily with persons suffering with irritation of the retina, inflammation of the optic nerve and electro ophthalmia, in consequence of having used unprotected electric lights, and he added that "the electric light, to be harmless, must be guarded either with frosted white glass or with an opal tinted shade, or surmounted with colored fringe, so that the eye can never see it; he added that out of or fluorescent glass covers are most objectionable and dangerous."

These hints none who work or read by electric light can safely afford to disregard. By respecting them many an eye can be saved from permanent injury.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., seems to be destined to be the victim of floods. It is stated that the recent continued and heavy rains have caused the river there to rise, and that by noon Monday it had reached an alarming height. All the works of the Cambria Iron Company were shut down and the pupils in the public schools were dismissed. By 3 o'clock many of the streets were under water and hundreds of families were hurriedly getting into boats and being removed to places of safety. About the same time the large bridge at Poplar street broke loose with a crash and came riding majestically down the Stony creek. The losses to merchants were considerable, and excitement has not yet subsided.

STILL MORE COMPLIMENTS.

Give us Value with Interest.
(Waynesboro Times.)

The Richmond Times has now appeared in metropolitan dress and filled with choice news and able editorials. The new press has been completed, and in their elegant new home, with their own telegraph office, the progressive managers of this paper propose to take the lead in Southern journalism. Thus far the stride has been rapid and deserved success has attended their every effort. They aim to give back value with interest, for value received and therefore are popular. Success to them.

As Fresh as a Pretty Girl.

(Annapolis County Advertiser.)

The most striking and pleasing improvement we have seen in the journalistic world of late is that brought about by the donning of new clothes by the Richmond Times and its enlargement to eight pages daily. It is as fresh and airy as a pretty girl graduate and silently sweeps upon its neighbors that they want to bustle.

A Word for the Weekly.

(Charlotte Gazette.)

The weekly edition of THE RICHMOND TIMES, of the 12th, had twelve pages, and was a marvel of beauty.

War on the Caroline Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—A private letter from the Caroline Islands gives an account of further fighting between the natives and Spanish, in which the latter were worsted. Last November the Spanish Government sent an expedition, consisting of three gunboats and one transport, against the village of Metellaner. The sailors and troops landed and after the loss of sixty men made the natives retreat. The Spaniards were reinforced and six days later attacked the natives. The latter were behind a barricade and armed with muskets and two small cannons. The Spaniards were badly repulsed, with a loss of 120 men. It is expected that a general uprising of the natives will take place, and the Governor has dispatched ships to Manila for troops.

True Bills Against Gibson.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The grand jury returned an indictment against George Gibson, ex-secretary of the Whisky Trust, today. The indictment contains six counts. The first charges Gibson with conspiracy with others, unknown to murder the proprietors of the Shufeldt distillery with dynamite. The second count charges the conspiracy to have been to kill with gun powder. The third count charges him with having in his possession explosives for an unlawful purpose. The fourth count charges a conspiracy with unknown persons to commit murder with explosives. The fifth and sixth counts were for conspiracy to an unlawful act by means of explosives. A capias was issued directed to the Sheriff of Peoria county directing him to take the body of George Gibson, "if he be found in your country." Bail was fixed by Judge Shepherd at \$25,000.

The Methodist Laymen's Union of Richmond and Manchester will meet at Centenary church to-morrow night.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Culled from the Daily Press.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

England's long standing prejudice against the issue of bank notes of small denominations has at length given way sufficiently to admit of Mr. Goschen's authorizing the output of one-pound notes. To us Americans it has always seemed not a little singular that the issue of bank notes with minimum value of five dollars should be regarded there as so dangerous an experiment. But so strong is the prejudice that a very large contingent of British financiers, honestly and honestly the experiment to be full of peril. What really clinched the matter was not the inconvenience of carrying about gold in the pocket, but the demonstrated loss from the abrasion of sovereigns in constant use. Mr. Goschen has added a new and somewhat singular argument to the question in his defense of the issue on the ground that it would bring the gold itself to the financial centers, where it will always remain available, instead of circulating through the cash-boxes of country bankers and tradesmen.

An Unsentimental Journey.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

If the districts concerning that eccentric and reckless individual be true, it is about time for the Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, to arrive in Washington on his first tour of observation. We have been reliably informed that it is the purpose of Mr. Simpson to pay a sort of preliminary visit to that fair city on the banks of the Potomac, whose renown has spread to the uttermost parts of the earth, yea even to Kansas, and see of what material our present statesmen are made, and in what manner they do suspect that this now famous Kansas is not half so green as people think him to be, and that he has adopted the guise of rural innocence in order that he may have a better opportunity to see the wickedness of our legislators. Beware, ye Senators and Congressmen, for a chief's among ye taken notes, and faith he'll report 'em, and if we be not mistaken he will find plenty of material to make a five-volume edition of what the late Horace Greeley would call mighty interesting reading.

The Drapery of Public Mourning.

(Baltimore Sun.)

President Harrison's reference to the four days of mourning for General Sherman, in mourning for General Sherman, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, and Admiral Porter, Mr. Windom and Mr. Stuart, is a striking instance of the extreme to which our practice of drapery public buildings in black may place us by unfortunate coincidence with the purpose of a chief's among ye taken notes, and faith he'll report 'em, and if we be not mistaken he will find plenty of material to make a five-volume edition of what the late Horace Greeley would call mighty interesting reading.

Subsidy Bills.

(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

There is an unusual flutter of subsidy bills at this time, the repeated object of which is to restore our shipping to the seas and to get our fair share of the trade of the Southern and Central American States. But if we had reciprocal trade treaties with all the States south of us, how should we get their trade by subsidizing ships? If we have goods to carry from and to them they will be carried in the ships which will carry them at the lowest rates, and they will be the free ships bought in the cheapest markets.

This country has more ocean traffic with Europe in a month than it has, or than it is likely to have, with the South American States in a year, but we have no ships of our own to carry three or four at the most engaged in it. The free, cheaply-bought ships of foreign countries have a practical monopoly of the foreign-carrying trade. If we cannot compete with European countries against the free ships, how are we going to do it with American countries? Why, the subsidy managers say, by subsidizing the ships. That is to say, our merchants are still to be forced to buy their vessels in the dearest markets of the world, to give them remuneration they are to be given out of the National Treasury, the difference between the cost of free ships and protected ships.

This is either an imbecile dream or it is simply a tremendous job which, whether allowed or not, the Secretary of State seems to be encouraging and fostering. If this same policy of subsidy had not been tried again and again, and if it had not failed to restore our commerce to the ocean as often as it was tried, there would be no more to be said about it. But it is a matter of Treasury record that the ship's subsidy plan has been tried, that it signally failed, and that it cost the Government many millions of dollars without a penny's worth of compensating result. Not only were European steamships, or ships of the European trade, subsidized, but the American ships of the South American trade were similarly subsidized.

Improve Transportation Lines.

(Baltimore Herald.)

Attention has been called very forcibly to the fact that Baltimore is really a market for the District of Columbia. Washington merchants complain that transportation in this city is ruining them, and that something must be done about it. Of course, it is all very flattering to Baltimoreans, and they are not particularly anxious that anything should be done to stop the tide of trade flowing this way from the capital.

But it will be interesting to note some of the conditions which make this state of things possible, and we are not far out of the way in saying that it is primarily due to the railroad facilities which exist between here and Washington. At almost any hour in the day one can leave either city for the other. As a consequence, the commerce of the two cities is bound together, and the result is that the train, which is a store in Baltimore, and return again with only a little more inconvenience than they can visit a similar establishment on Pennsylvania avenue in their own city. The markets, variety of goods and cheap prices have something to do with it, to be sure, but the surest cause of our trouble in Washington were it not for those hourly trains running between the two cities with a speed and safety not surpassed anywhere on the green earth.

In this there ought to be a hint to our local merchants, both wholesale and retail. Large sales out of town are conditioned upon two things—first, the opportunity for people to get to the city quickly and cheaply, and the means for transporting goods to their homes with equal dispatch. If railway trains were running into Western, Southern and Eastern Maryland as they are to Washington, people living along the various routes would as certainly come to the larger and cheaper markets as water will flow down hill.

Busy Season for Ghosts.

(Baltimore American.)

This has been an unusually busy season for ghosts. From all over the country come stories of the appearance of these mysterious visitants from another sphere. They walk the streets of towns, they promenade in lonely country roads, they haunt railroad tracks, and they have lately been seen in the city, haunting and sermonizing to the fast and frightened young men driving those vehicles. If this goes on, the poet will have to be changed to read, "The shades of night are rising fast."

The Chattanooga Republican.

(Nashville American.)

The Chattanooga Republican has scored a "scoop" on its daily competitor, the Chattanooga Times. The latter scooped the press of the entire country some months since on the probable appointment of Congressman H. Clay Evans to be Secretary of the Navy, but now the former comes forward with the announcement that the chance Evans is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy. The latter, meanwhile it is doubtful if the President knows there is such a personage as H. Clay Evans.

Opera in Washington.

(Washington Critic.)

Washington has now reached a point in its material, social and musical progress where there is no one who is not a member of a permanent opera during the winter. The money and the taste are here. Appreciation would

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

not be lacking nor substantial support, provided the enterprise was undertaken by the right parties, backed by ample capital, and a proper opera house, orchestra and company were provided. There are as many wealthy people here as in New Orleans, where the people maintain an opera season only to that in New York.

There are enough persons here in society to take all of the boxes. The President and his Cabinet officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, many of the Senators and Representatives, army and navy magnates and the wealthy people who come here for the winter would all probably take boxes. A large number of the men about town would take parquette seats by the season and the price would be within the means of most of them.

HORSE RECORD.

Entries and Results of the Races at Gottenburg and Other Places.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Chilhowie first, Marty B. second, Lillie B. third. Time, 1:25 1/2.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Lizette first, Janet, colt, second, Albion, gelding, third. Time, 1:09 1/2.

Third race, one and one-quarter mile, selling—Emmence first, Macaulay second, Ernest third. Time, 2:27 1/2.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, Stun handicap—Woodwater first, Rumpus second, Frances S. third. Time, 1:32 1/2.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Glitter H. first, Monsoon second, Silent third. Time, 1:08.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Nephtus first, John Jay S. second, Blue Grass third. Time, 1:41 1/2.

GOTTENBURG EXHIBITS.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, for best of horses—Not Guilty, Wahoo, Marty B. Arizona, 194; Mart Gibson, 191; Nattie Hamilton (illy), 85.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Royalist, 117; Fontaine, 114; Tennessee Sec. 101; Schoolboy, Need More, 108; Twilight (colt), 105; 100; Enda, 97; Elgar, 85; Maggie (C. gelding), 85; Miss Fox, 72.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Miss Williams, 103; Lucky Clover, 103; Sandstone, 103; Latina, 103; Sundowner, 100.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Joe Court, 106; Neptunus, 108; Orion, 104; Insight, 101; Armful, 85.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Salvini, 110; Fendish, 110; Kimberly, 110; Guarantee, 110; Glenmott, 107; Deer Lodge, 107; Facial B, 107; E. T. McGinnis, 130; Glen Blossom, 100.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Clamor, 133; Stephanie, 124; Wandermuir, 118; Annie M., 115; John Jay S., 113; Hope, colt, 112.

AT GLOUCESTER.

First race, four and one-half furlongs—America first, Lordland second, J. J. O'Brien, third. Time, 1:49 1/2.

Second race, five furlongs—Concor first, Brewster second, Tame Kennes third. Time 1:41.

Third race, six furlongs—Tappahannock first, Prince Albert second, Wanderer third. Time 1:49 1/2.

Fourth race, one mile—Kylie B. first, Crispin second, Alternath third. Time 1:59 1/2.

Fifth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Endor first, Darling second, Courter third. Time 1:52.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

First race, one-half mile—Regardless first, Dinkspiel second, Mayster third. Time, 0:58 1/2.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—S. Paul first, Dakota second, Frankie D. third. Time, 1:01 1/2.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs—Hardee first, Fritchett second, John Day third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, one-half mile—King Richard first, Bad Boy second, Redstone third. Time, 0:56 1/2.

TYPEWRITERS.

"I advise all parents to have their boys and girls taught shorthand writing and typewriting. A typewriter who can transcribe his notes would be a great help to parents, and a great advantage to the student."—CHARLES BRANCH on "The Evening Mail."

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD AND THE REMINGTON PERFECT DEVELOPMENT OF THE WRITING MACHINE, FULFILLING THE LATEST AND HIGHEST REQUIREMENTS OF INVENTIVE AND MECHANICAL SKILL.

Over 20 in use in Richmond and Manchester. Why? Because it is the best, and the best is always the cheapest.

Call on or address JOHN B. CULPEPER, Exclusive Dealer for Virginia and North Carolina, 913 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A JOINT MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY, held at their office, corner of Seventh and 11th streets, Richmond, Va., at 10 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors of said company.

ALBERT C. BRUCE, T. SEDDON BRUCE, Secretaries.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RICHMOND LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS will be held at the works of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock, P. M. G. F. JONES, Secretary.

RICHMOND, Va., February 14,